would be giad to have the United states guarantee its territorial integrity. Mr. Taft interprets this article to mean that the United States would not have to act unless there was trouble over here. Where's his authority for that? It is not to be found in the article itseff.

Cowardly Interpretation.

get it under such a contract?
"If they will write into the contract

self-determination it will go a long way

toward preserving peace, but if they don't there will be no peace. People still love liberty more than peace. The acid

of the Irish to get into communication with the President and the actual state-ments made last Tuesday night at the

t was informed by Secretary Tumuliy

that Justice Cohalan must not be a

eceive it

tions?"

ember of it if the President were to

Then, last Tuesday night, the dictum

was repeated and the problem was solved by Cohalan's withdrawal in the interests of the cause. In the colloquy

the President on behalf of the 20,000,00 of Irish descent or blood to chample

ence. His words were:
"We request that on your return you advocate the right of Ireland to self-

determination, Mr. President, will you

ou should not have asked me that question. I represent but one Govern-nent, and I can speak only for one Jovernment. I cannot undertake to

ou speak have dropped into our lap

as it were, because of the results of the war. It was arranged, was it no

that I should not be asked any ques-

The chairman remarked: "The committee made no such arrangement no

The President then said: "How is that Mr. Kincold [Eugene F Kinkold of New Jersey]: was not such an ar-rangement made?"

Major Kincaid answered: "No. Mr. President, such an arrangement was not made. All we sought to do was to arrange with Mr. Tumulty the time when you would reserve the committee."

The chairman then made a further appeal in behalf of Ireland, saying that

right and justice could not be attained in the world until the cause of Ireland was rightly disposed of Frank P. Walsh also asked that Irish delegates be re-

ceived at the Peace Conference and that these be permitted to have the support and counsel of a deputation from the

Expresses His Sympathy.

The President said: "Mr. Walsh, ther

"Where is the American plan that

was to have been submitted to the Peace Conference." he asked. He said that America should insist

HURLEY CREATES JOINT BOARD

Will Adjust Shipping Controver

sies on Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- Creation of a

joint board of conciliation on the Pacific

coast to act in controversies between the Shipping Board and members of sea-

Composing the board will be one representative each of the San Francisco Division of Operations, the Waterfront

Employers Union at San Francisco, th

ers and Watertenders Union and the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union of

GANGSTERS KILL POLICEMAN.

Wound Two More Officers in Bat

tle in Akron, Ohio-Two Arrests

ARRON, Ohio. March 9.—Patrolman George H. Werne was killed instantly,

and counsel of a Lish in America.

authorized any such to be made."

me one of the Governments re These nationalities of which

deal with matters that do not come to

that small nations shall have the right

e Sell Dependable

Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other

Store, butfor Cash Only.

Store Opens 9:04A.M.

and Closes 5:30 P.M.

VIEWS DIFFER ON RIGHT TO CALL CONGRESS

Claim That It Can Convene Itself Starts Wide Discussion,

WHITMAN IS OPPOSED

Party Leaders Not Agreed That President's Action Is Not Necessary.

Lively discussion was aroused yesterday by an editorial published Saturday in the Albany Evening Journal, of which William Barnes is editor, which argued that "Congress should convene itself" in extraordinary session "so that the business of the United States which de-mands attention may be done." Consti-tutional lawyers and Congressmen were th deep discussion as to the possibility of Congress being legally able to convene itself by authority of the "extraordinary occasion" clause in Article 2. Section 3, of the Constitution. The general tone of opinion of those reached by The Sun yesterday was negative.

The editorial follows:
"The constitution of the United States provides a method for the convening Congress, under the mandate that that body shall meet at least once a year. The exact wording of the constitution is as follows: Art. 1. Sec. 4-2: 'The Congress shall assem-ble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."
"It would appear, from the reading of this provision that, unless Congress

has by law, which requires the signa-ture of the Fresident, provided for a day other than the first Monday in December for its annual meeting, it could not of itself convene and trans-act business. This is too strict a construction of the constitution. In the event, however, that a majority of each House of the Congress should assemble, there is no power to prevent such meeting. The clause of the constitution above quoted is mandatory as against a failure to meet, and administrative for the purpose of providing a customary rule for meeting; but nothing in the constitution can be construed to prevent a majority of each House from convening upon its own motion for the purpose of trans-acting public business. "Art. 2, Sec. 3, of the constitution

gives the power to the President 'on extraordinary occasions to convene both houses' This power, which inheres in the President, to call the Congress together, makes him a judge of what is 'an extraordinary occa-sion'; but it does not make him the sole judge. The majority of the Con-gress may itself construe some occasion extraordinary and convene itself for the transaction of the neces mary public business to meet an extra-ordinary situation.

"It is not conceivable that the Congress of the United States should have power to convene itself during nine months of extraordinary national emergency if the President happened to be recalcitrant and re-fused to convene it.
"The legislative body of the nation

is provided for in Art. 1, Sec. 1 of the Constitution, as follows: 'All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in the Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representa-The Congress represents the legislative power of the people, and therefore is dealt with in the first article. The executive is dealt with in Article 2, as it is the agent to ad-

"At the time when the impeach-

ment of Gov. Subser was under advisement, the Lerislatre of the State of New York happened to be in of New lork happened to be in extraordinary session called by Gov. Sulzer under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of New York, which provides that at an extraordinary session no matters can be acted upon except those presented to the Legislature by the Governor. "The Evening Journal at that time called attention to the fact—when the point was raised that the Assembly of the State, convened as it was in extraordinary session, under this pro-vision of he Constitution, had no power to impeach Gov. Sulzer—that the power of the Assembly to imthe power of the Assembly to im-peach lay at any time; that it could convene itself for the propose of im-peachment. It was inconceivable that to the Assembly, in which was lodged the power of impeachment, the opportunity to exercise that power should be denied because it did not happen to be in session. This argument was accepted by the Court of Impeachment, and Gov. Sulzer was convicted, apparently in violation of the letter of the Constitution of the

State.
"It is equally true that the Congress of the United Status may convene itself for the purposes of the nation which it represents, regardless of the proviso referred to at the beginning of this article. The Congress just adjourned without day spent three months doing possetically spent three months doing practically nothing and left public business of the United States uncared for. Most important measures failed of passage through the passage and the passage passed and that constructive legis-lation be enacted. Mr. Wilson has announced that he will not call an extra session of the Congress until he has returned to America. Curi-ously enough he asserts that the Congress ought not to be in session while he is in Parts although he congress ought not to be in session while he is in Paris, although he absented himself and remained in Faris during practically the entire short session, which began in December and closed on the fourth of March last. He has conveyed the impression that a Democratic Congress might alt while he is in Paris, but the Perulikar Congress and but that a Republican Congress shall not be permitted to do so. "The Congress should assemble al-

most immediately. As the President has announced that he will not convene it under the power granted to him in the Constitution it should exercise on its own motion its un-doubted right to act, so that the business of the United States which

question which he had often discussed and heard discussed in Washington.
"It is generally admitted there," he said, "that an extraordinary session of congress can only be held when called by the President. Opponents of that be-lief, however, declare that there is a clause in the Constitution which would permit Congress to call an extra zession n its own account, but my personal

alled by the President."
Ex-Gov. Charles S. Whitman ex-

Ex-Gov. Charies S. Whitman ex-pressed this opinion:

"Although I haven't given the sub-ject close study, nevertheless I fail to see how Congress can call itself, into special session. Even under the Constitutonal provision referred to Congress would have to enact a law setting a date. How could it enact a law without first getting into session? We are right where we started; it cannot get into eession without enacting a law. Furthermore, if this puzzle were to be solved there remains the President's veto power, which surely would be exercised. I

see nothing in the suggestion."
Louis Marshall, after again delving into the Constitution, last night reached the conclusion that 'Congress has no such power as to convene itself in ex-traordinary session." He also believes the President has the "exclusive right" to call Congress in extraordinary ses

TAFT JOINS WILSON

during an address before the forum of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, he was heckled by people in the audience on the Irish question, and he flatly declared that roblem to be a domestic one, and no within the sphere of the proposed League

In his address Mr. Taft strove to demonstrate the necessity for a League of Nations to suppress war and maintain peace. He was saving that the basis for the covenant is found in the fourteen points of President Wilson, as utlined in the President's speech last

"These points," he said, "are set forth with sufficient clearness to show the with sufficient clearness to show the subject matter that the treaty must consider. It is to keep Germany down and grant, so far as possible, self-determination to the peoples of the earth. It is planned to make four States out of Russia, Poland, the Ukraine and—"And Ireland!" a woman in front of him veiled.

ence a domestic and internal question. We must do one thing at a time, and the job we now have is to bring about peace in the sphere where the war took

'It would be just as well to have the conference settle the future government of the Philippines or of Algiers." Mr. Taft traced the reasons why America went into the war, and de-"Now there is no longer room r a great neutral like the United lates in any future war." "The League of Nations," he said, "is

not a dream, not a mere conception, but an absolute necessity—something re-quired by the situation that confronts us. It is a condition that confronts us,

OPEN PALESTINE. IS SCHIFF'S PLEA

Aid Society.

In the course of his address Mr. Schiff recalled that ten years ago when the society was launched he took a mortgage of \$40,000 on its home with the promiso that after ten years if he believed the society's work satisfactory he would cancel the mortgage. He said that the society's efforts toward aiding immigrant Jews had more than met his requirements and announced that the mortgage was cancelled.

Mr. Schiff said Palestine was the only

homeland that could be provided for the Jews and that he favored a policy which would prescribe either England or the United States, or both, as the trustee for the Jewish state.

John L. Bernstein, president of the

ociety, submitted a report reviewing the work of the society since its organiza-tion, in which time he said nearly 500,-000 Jewish immigrants had entered the United States. In thirty years he said 2,000,000 of them had come here to seek homes and freedom.

Among the other speakers were Capt. Roger W. Straus, son of Oscar S. Straus, who has just returned after serving with the American forces in Siberia; Louis F. Post, Assistant Severiary of Labor; J. W. Abercrombie, solicitor of the Labor Department, and Representatives Isaac Siezel of New York and Simoon D. Fess. Siegel of New York and Simeon D. Fess

MRS. MARTIN TO BE VILLAGE PRESIDENT Daughter of Col. de Peyster Will Rule Madalin, N. Y.

Special Desputch to THE Sex. POUGHKEEPSIE, March 9.—Madalin will have on March 18 the distinction of being the first village in Dutchess county to have a woman as president. Mrs. Justine Martin, daughter of the late Col. J. Watts de Peyster of civil war fame, is the candidate. She has no

Mrs. Martin has winter homes in New York and Philadelphia, but she always spends her summers at the old De Peyster mansion in Madalin, where she

Other Views on the Issue.

Former United States Senator James

Was born.

There are usually two candidates in the field for the presidency of the village. This year, however, the committee wrote Mrs. Martin asking her if she

A O'Gorman said that the matter involved a constitutional question which he thought was too important for him to hazard a hasty opinion upon.

"There are many men in Washington, however," said Mr. O'Gorman, "who think that Congress has such power if it cares to exercise it."

Representative Bertrand H. Snell of the Thirty-first New York district said at the Union League Club last night that the proposition advanced by Mr. Rarnes involved a close constitutional friends said to-day.

ON WILSON LEAGUE

Senator Predicts American People Would Flatly Reject Covenant.

GOFF MAKES REVELATION

Quotes President as Saying He Could Not Advocate Ireland's Cause in Paris.

Flat rejection by the American people f the Wilson League of Nations coverof the Wilson League of Nations covered the Wilson League of Nations covered the producted by United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho when he spoke on the League of Nations wanted her freedom, how would she ever when he spoke on the Lengue of Nationa before the sympathetic Clan-na-Gael last night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music

"It may be that the people want it," plebiscite. Let the men whose money and suffering have paid for liberty have a say in this great matter. Let the a say in this great matter. Let the a say in this great matter, and suffering have paid for liberty have test of the good faith of this league is how it intends to dispose of the small nations under the control of the members of the league."

as loudly when Senator Borah accused ex-Fresident Taft of a "flabby and cow-ardly interpretation" of the Wilson plan and said that Mr. Taft's construction of and said that Mr. Taft's construction of the Monroe Doctrine was not justified by the facts.

The Idaho Senator's eloquent renur ation of the un-Americanism of the lison covenant followed a reveiation of the part of Supreme Court Justice interests of the cause. In the colloque the W. Goff of what President Wilson which followed Justice Goff appealed to ctually said to the committee of Irishmen he consented to see last Tuesday of Irish descent or blood to champlon night when he barred Supreme Court Irish independence at the Peace Confer-Justice Daniel F. Cohalan from the conference and preceded the adoption of resolutions calling on President Wilson to recognize the right of Ireland to selfdetermination and opposing any League of Nations guaranteeing the territorial integrity of members of the league or which would interfere with the right of the United States to control its own

Senator Borah, just returned from Several voices took up the cry of Ireland, but above the noise thundered Mr. Taft's voice, "No." When the applause stopped he continued. "Ireland does not come within the sphere of war. We have sympathy for Ireland. I yield to no man in my sympathy for her. But I do not consider it helps to the President or the conference to introduce into that conference a domestic and internal question. senator began by saying of Robert Emmet that he was the incarnation of the national spirit of Ireland. Although Emmet was executed his enemies could not destroy the spirit of nationality he stood for, the Senator said, and he believed that epirit was stronger to-day in the Irish people than ever before.

"If men only realized that they cannot "If men only realized that they canno

iestroy the national spirit that lives in the hearts of men, we would come nuch closer toward obtaining permanent seace than through any League of Nations," he continued. 'War would prac-tically cease. Although for 700 years an effort has been made to destroy the Irish national spirit it is more vigorous than

Against Any Entanglement.

"The League of Nations ideal is of remendous importance to the future of his country and to the independence of reland." he went on, "but the ideal of independence and liberty is dealer to our hearts than the mere ideal of peace. We Americans are devoted to peace, but we intend to retain the right to say what our obligations to the rest of the world Favors England and America as Trustees.

Pleas for the immediate opening of Palestine as a new homeland for the Jewish race were made last night in shall be in obtaining peace. We must you make these requests and I hear

Jewish race were made last night in fact that we followed Washinton's adversements and the conclusion of this Carnegie Hall by Jacob H. Schiff and Senator David I. Waish, of Massachusetts, who spoke at the annual meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.

In the course of his address Mr. Schiff recalled that ten years ago when the society was launched he took a mortgage of \$40,000 on its home with the promise that after ten years if he believed the conclusions and the conclusion of this reminiscence and. "I have given you a bare narrative of the occurrence. You leen the present, after the Napolic wars. If we now depart from that policy we will have hitter reason that changes have made it unnecessary to follow Washington's advice. There are some principles so fundamental that they are not changed by Empire.

The father of choose and his policy was adopted under circumstances and in conditions remarks have narrative of the occurrence. You have no interpreted to judge them as I am and to infer from them such sonclusions as are warranted by the states that changes have made it unnecessary to follow Washington's advice. There are some principles so fundamental that they are not changed by the conclusions of the occurrence. You have no interpreted the conclusion of the reminiscence said. "I have given you a bare narrative of the occurrence. You have no interpreted to preserve the bare narrative of the occurrence. You have no interpreted to preserve the bare narrative of the occurrence. You have nearly the conclusions are just as competent to judge them are just as competent t time. The fathers who framed our Government announced principles be-yond which statesmen will never go." Senator Borah quoted Jefferson, Monroe and Henry Clay as definitely oppos-ing participation in European politics and as opposing European participation

n our affairs. "Mr. Tait states," said Senator Borah,
"that the Monroe Doctrine will be pre-served because it will be extended to inlude the whole world. But the doctrine was framed for the express purpose of separating the political affairs of this part of the world from the political affairs of the other part. The question be-fore the American people is, are we ready to denari from the two great polready to densit from the two great pol-icles councipted by the father of his country and by President Monroe, sup-corted by defferson? ported by Jefferson?

Decision by Ballot.

taken until the American people get the opportunity to go to the ballot box and register their will. Where in this constitution do the people have a voice? The nower to declars were in a large transfer of the Pacific Coast. power to declare war is already too far from the people, in my estimation. In this constitution that power is vested in five men sitting somewhere in Europe— on the island of Prin-ki-poo, maybe— sitting behind closed doors. See how uch influence you as a people will have their verdicts!

on their verdicts."

Senator Borah discussed the executive council of the proposed league, pointing out that three European Powers and one Asiatic Power will have absolute control and that the influence of the United States will be no greater than the influence of New Zealand. Article VII., which gives all dominions and colonies the right to become members will permit Great Britain to have five votes to one for the United States. "And who, do you suppose framed that article?" the

Senator asked. "Do you think that in-terferes with Washington's policy?"
"Yet we are asked to go to Europe and provide the money and the brains to REED ADVISES JEWS and provide the money and the brains to reorganize her affairs while leaving control to the same men that have had it for a dozen years," continued the Senator. "At least let us have a bigger say than New Zealand or Australia. I tell you that such a covenant will never be ratified by the Senate of the United States." Discussing Article X., which guarantees the territorial integrity of the member nations, Senator Borah said: "I am not surprised that a great Power upon TO OPPOSE LEAGUE

Senator Recalls Mexican and Venezuelan Affairs in Warning Speech. not surprised that a great Power upon whose possessions the sun never sets would be glad to have the United States

MONROE DOCTRINE SAFE 'Nations Will Always Fight,'

Is View of Missouri Con-

"The American people would never accept such a flabby and cowardly interpretation of it. No, if we enter into the league we will live up to it, for we are not a nation that reduces its treaties to WASHINGTON, March 9. - Senator Reed (Mo.), speaking here to-day at a meeting held under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Board, reiterated his opposition to the proposed constitution of the League of Nations, and called upon the Jews of America to oppose the league plan.

"We need not be afraid to express our pinions," said Senator Reed. "We have been forbidden to talk and even to think, but it is time to speak out when the ON IRISH QUESTION

In this great matter. Let the mothers who are asked to provide sons to fight in quarels other than our own have a say about it. Let the word-harts and sisters of our boys record their opinion. And let the solders who are not afraid of their opinion. And let the solders who are to return from the war and who know what is going on over there have a chance to ballot. I for one am not afraid of their opinion who have a chance to ballot. I for one am not afraid of their opinion who have a chance to ballot. I for one am not afraid of their opinion who have a chance to ballot. I for one am not afraid of their opinion who have a chance to ballot. I for one am not afraid of their opinion who have a chance to ballot. I for one am not afraid of their opinion who have a chance to ballot. I for one am not afraid of their opinion who have a chance to ballot. I for one am not afraid of their opinion who have a chance to ballot. I for one am not afraid of their opinion. The mass perfersion against that of George Washington. Thomas Jefferson agained our own liberty or by which Cuba got hers.

Former President Taft again aligned himself last night with President Wilson. The charts and sisters of our boys record their opinion. And let the solders who is timents to dispose of the small ontations under the control of the members of the league."

Senator Borah maintained that the how fit intends to dispose of the small maintained that the how fit intends to dispose of the small ontations under the control of the members of the league."

Senator Borah maintained that the how fit intends to dispose of the small maintained that the how fit intends to dispose of the small maintained that the how fit he safety and security of this nation is in atlent to the safety and security of the safety and security of

years this nation has carried on its business on a basis of a Constitution framed by the fathers, who, in their day, were he wisest men. Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, and by their brains and labors estabished a model republic. We have grown great and large and all of the nations o

them examine that doctrine and will see that it provides for two lings-first, that Europe must keep its hands of the American continent, and, second, that the United States will also keep out of European affairs.

Recalls Menace in Mexico.

civil war a tineel king was set up by France upon a tinsel throne of Mexico, and it was only when the returning American soldiers from the civil war had turned their faces toward Mexico that the project was abandoned. Such an affair may take place again. The American public must be warned and fore warned. Think of the Venezuelan af-fair, when Grover Cleveland had to call the attention of England to the exist-

ace of the Monroe Doctrine "Human nature does not change. Na-tions will always fight. No nation is Berfect. Evidences and causes of disagreement will always occur.

WILLIAMS QUITS JOB ON RAILROAD BOARD Comptroller Finds Double Duties Take Too Much Time.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- John Skelton Williams has resigned as Director of the Railroad Administration's Division of Finance and Purchases, but will remain as chairman of advisory committees to Director-General Hines, and will coninue his duties as Comptroller of the Currency. Lack of time and energy to sarry on his double functions were agsigned as the reason for the action, in correspondence between Mr. Williams and Mr. Hines, made public to-day.

The division headed by Mr. Williams lows:
since the organization of the Raliroad lows:
"We the enlisted men of the United Administration fourteen months ago will be divided into two parts, Henry B Spencer, now chairman of the Central Advisory Purchasing Committee, direct-ing temporarily the new division of pur-chases, and Director-General Hines giving personal direction to the division o

nance. Mr. Williams will become chairman o a finance committee and chairman of an advisory committee on purchases, and will continue a member of the Railroad Administration's staff, presiding at staff conferences in absence of the Director-General, as in the past.

Assisting Mr. Hines hereafter in the division of finance will be Charles S. Eddy associate director. The question of prayding founds for rallroads arending.

Europe have found a haven of refuge division of finance will be Charles S. with us, but the Monroe Doctrine has Eddy associate director. The question kept the nations of Europe from interfering with the internal affairs in this action by Congress at the next session, will be discussed to-morrow between of-"These who maintain that the present ficials of the Railroad Administration." constitution of the League of Nations and the War Finance Corporation, and from her, but she intimated that she was does not overthrow the traditional American policy of the Monroe Doctrine do ecutives and bankers.

ARMY AND NAVY MEN TRY TO HALT OPERA

Continued from First Page.

indicated that the audience felt exactly the same kind and degree of regard for Germans in a New York theatre that ! they did in the submarine zone or before the Hindenburg line.

Even the authorities of the War Camp Community Service grew less emphatic in their protests against the growing determination of the men to take the law into their own hands if the authorities refused to act. They still pro tested that there must be no violence but their tone was softened and their at titude more sympathetic than on the day before.

Service men in discussing the matter resterday contended in most cases that the performances would not only insult the men and their fallen comrades, but also would have a bad effect on public opinion in the allied countries. This view seemed to be taken by most of the men in service clubs and canteens.

What Will Our Allies Think! "What will they think in France; What would we think if we heard that the same thing was going to be done in

Those were the questions propounded by the leader of one group of men in blue to his fellows. Their stillude was presentative.

But one more hope of preventing the erformance remains and that is action by the Mayor. The petition of the Nava lub to be presented to him is as fol-

States Navy on duty and on leave in the port of New York protest at the proposed performances of German opera in the German language. We feel that such an undertaking at this time is insulfing to our patriotism and to the memory of the brave boys who have given their lives that the world shall be free from German in-fluence. We shall use all lawful en-deavors to stop such a revolting and disgraceful revival of the German

So far as could be learned last night be promoters of the spectacle have made o change in their plans. The only person connected with the management who could be reached at the Lexington Avenue Theatre was a woman, engaged in selling tickets. Her limited acquaintance with anything but the German tongue made it difficult to extract information from her, but she intimated that she was

Have you tried Tuxedo in the

New Tea Foil Package? It

has many advantages—

Handier-fits the pocket. No

digging the tobacco out with

the fingers: Keeps the pure

fragrance of Tuxedo to the last

pipeful. Not quite as much

tobacco as in the tin, but-10c.

sures that feeling of contentment that only Comfort with a capital "C" can produce. To be satisfied with a

A Perfect

Understanding

of the problems that

attend a selection of

men's footwear in-

choice of men's footwear one must have elected a shoe that looks just a bit smaller than your honest opinion of your pedal extremities, but feels, -well, just a bit too mannish.

The Line of a Last is the quality mark to note in footwear. A line that looks well and a line that lasts.



feature two styles in black and tan calfskin, the medium and round toe, blind eyelets and Goodyear welted soles.

\$7.89 to \$9.89 A Special in

Men's Footwear comes in the black broad toe Blucher Model, and also a medium toe, straight laced one. This shoe has Goodyear leather inner-soles, in which it differs from many of the shoes being sold at the same price.

Only \$4.96 Morra-Main Floor Balcony. How?—How Much? When Must I Pay?

These seemingly unanswerable questions about that Income Tax are simplified when you tackle them in the moon right way. Help can be"

obtained by reading 1919 War Tax Guide by William Kix Miller, Ph. B. J. D., and Arnold Baar, Ph. B. J. D. \$1.12

Bon a-Main Plear, bath St., "Elevators on

Other Side, Please" Often as the fact has been mentioned, customers are

daily informed that the elevators on the 34th Street side of the building do not go up to the Restaurant. The elevators on the 35th

Street side and in the rear, however, take passengers wishing to go as far as the eighth floor.

Express

There is, moreover, an express on the 35th Street side which makes no stop between the Main Floor and the Restaurant from 11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

THE PURCHASION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

Try This Test: Rub a little Tuxedo briskly in the palm of your hand to bring out its full aroma. Then smell it deepits delicious, pure fragrance will convince you. Try this test with any other tobacco and we will let Tuxedo stand or fall on

+ a dash of Chocolate

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

PER MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PLEDGE OF Soventh Avenue, cor. 25th Street. Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St. East Houston Street, cor. Essex St. Soventh Av., bot. 48th & 49th Sts. PERSONAL PROPERTY PERSONAL PROPERTY
Losington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grend St., ccr. Clinton St.
Grend St., ccr. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 2d. Av.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St. OF NEW YORK

Cffice Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M; from first Saturday in June to test Saturday in September, both inclusive, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cer. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cer. Debeveise St.
Pitkin Av., cer. Reckaway Av.

Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

your judgment-"Your Nose Knows"

Finest Burley Tobacco Mellow-aged till perfect

"Your Nose Knows"